

PEACE NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 50

London: May 29, 1937

2d.

These Spanish Children Need Your Help NOW

SWANWICK CAMP

Don't Miss This Chance

APPLICATIONS and inquiries about the summer camp at The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire, which is to be held by the Peace Pledge Union from July 30 to August 6, are coming into headquarters' office at a steady rate, and those who intend to take advantage of this excellent opportunity to get to know their fellow-members, should write immediately to the Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

The closing date for applications is



June 19. The marquee in the picture above will be the one used for meetings, and is situated in the field shown in the middle of the picture reproduced in the issue for May 15.

The proposed programme and timetable for each day is:—

Breakfast, 8 a.m.; Lecture, 10.15—11 a.m.; Discussion on lecture) in groups), 11.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.; Dinner, 12.45 p.m.; Free time from after dinner till Supper, 7.15 p.m.; Debate on lecture, 8.30—10 p.m.

There will be a permanent staff to deal with all things connected with sanitation and cooking.

The total cost will be 35s. for the week, but if any wish to avail themselves of opportunities which will be available for sleeping in houses in the vicinity there will be an extra charge of 2s. 6d. or 3s. The charge for the weekend (Friday evening to tea time on Monday) will be £1.

NEXT WEEK

GEORGE LANSBURY

writes in

PEACE NEWS

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PACIFISTS TO PROVIDE HOMES FOR BASQUE REFUGEES

THE Peace Pledge Union is playing its part in the provision of homes for the innocent young victims of war in the Basque country who arrived at Southampton on Sunday.

Between fifty and sixty of these tragic refugees are to be accommodated in a house which will be made available for the Union. A women's committee, on which the sponsors are represented by Miss Rose Macaulay, has been formed and is at work on the necessary arrangements.

But this undertaking needs money—in particular it needs something like £2,000, and it needs it at once. Readers of PEACE NEWS have, we know, proved their generosity again and again but we are confi-

dent that the needs of these Spanish children in our own country will not go unfulfilled.

Don't delay—help the Peace Pledge Union to get that £2,000 by return of post. Send your contribution to the P.P.U. at 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, indicating that it is intended for the Basque children.

The following telegram was sent by the P.P.U. to the Basque Government last week-end in connexion with the captured German airmen who were sentenced to death:—

Peace Pledge Union, representing 150,000 English people now endeavouring to friend Basque children, beseeches Basque Government show clemency German airmen under death sentence.

(All-night food queues in Madrid—see page 5.)

BEST DEFENCE IS ATTACK —on Economic Problems

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS framed in diplomatic language by dominion delegates to the Imperial Conference of the prominent part played by economic tensions in the present world situation, have been followed by an apparent relegation of those same problems to a secondary position—at any rate for the time being.

Considerable time has been given to statements on foreign affairs by Mr. Eden and to discussions arising out of them. Some of the discussions have taken place in secret.

Nevertheless it has been indicated in *The Times* (in connexion with a suggested Anglo-American trade pact) that the dominion governments would "not refuse to contemplate the possibility of making an economic sacrifice for political reasons."

Although the dominions' need, in view of their increasing output of commodities, for new markets outside the United Kingdom is the probable explanation of this very cautiously progressive tendency, reciprocal trade agreements enable nations to obtain

commodities for which otherwise they might fight.

THE CHOICE

There seems little appreciation of the need for definite world leadership by this country if economic war is to be ended, and the alternatives seem to be (as W. McGregor Ross pointed out in the *Manchester Guardian* last week) "to let our Government continue preparations for subjecting the men, women, children, wild life, and domestic creatures of other lands to 'fierce agonies' or to work up a drive of the potency that the Hoare-Laval imposture evoked to head our Government off a course of calculated deception of the electorate to action along all avenues simultaneously that offer hope of relief from international tensions..."

"Thank God for Ottawa!" seems a silly slogan to which to commit mass suicide."

Public opinion must keep this fact before the Government. Have YOU told your M.P. you want the present conference to pave the way for a world conference to deal with the economic causes of war?

TAKE A RISK FOR PEACE

Only Way War Can Be Averted

LEADERSHIP NEEDED

Special to PEACE NEWS

DESCRIBING the present economic war as a kind of plague which was bound to lead sooner or later to some physical upheaval, Mr. A. J. Cummings, Political Editor of the *News Chronicle*, told a PEACE NEWS reporter last week that in his opinion the only way in which such a catastrophe could be averted was for some Power or group of Powers to be willing to take an economic risk for peace.

Mr. Cummings continued that one of the chief causes of the present economic deadlock began in 1932 when the British Government, which had been faced with the difficulties arising after the universal slump, decided to end our free trade tradition and to follow the example of other countries by turning Britain inward upon itself and to give us a really big dose of economic nationalism. Just as we were now leading the race for rearmament, so we then gave up the struggle for economic peace and decided to take part in the economic war.

INTERNAL DISCONTENT

The far-reaching results of that economic war could be seen all over Europe today. "I have just returned from a tour of the smaller European countries," Mr. Cummings said, "and they all have the same tale to tell.

"They all present the same stigma of internal discontent, hatred, fear, and suspicion of their neighbours and all felt themselves crippled by the medieval barriers which existed against the free exchange of the ordinary commodities of civilized life.

"I talked to all kinds of people," he went on, "members of every possible class in four countries; and they all complained that it was impossible for the smaller nations to survive in decency under present conditions of economic nationalism and that it was hopeless for them to try to break through the barriers themselves.

"They maintained, justly I think," declared Mr. Cummings, "that only bold action by the dominant Powers could lead them back to freedom. It is pathetic to see small and relatively insignificant countries like Hungary, Austria, Rumania, and Poland engaged in reluctant economic suicide, building their little artificial

industries in order to give employment to hundreds of thousands of persons who would otherwise be idle and destitute."

There were, for instance, many commodities which Hungary could exchange with Great Britain, and was eager to do so, but our "imperial garden wall" erected at Ottawa prevented any substantial development of trade with such countries. Those nations were compelled to trade on what he would call "political lines" said Mr. Cummings, for in South-East Europe almost the only country for such external trade as they could command was Nazi Germany.

TRADE AND "DEFENCE"

The effect of those somewhat complex arrangements with Germany was:

1. The smaller nations were in danger, at the very least, of becoming satellites of modern Germany and

2. Whether they liked it or not, they were, in effect, contributing to the furtherance of the vast schemes of rearmament which was now the dominant industry and the dominant idea of Central Europe.

Asked what effect the present Imperial Conference would have in easing world trade, Mr. Cummings was pessimistic. One effect of the Conference would probably be to concentrate the defence of the Empire, he said, and everybody knew that that would involve economic as well as political defensive measures.

Therefore he considered it unlikely that anything would come out of the conference to suggest that Great Britain was prepared to give the lead in the reduction of tariffs or in the freeing of exchanges.

He had hoped, he said, that the recent arrangement between this country, France, and the U.S.A. would have led to something approaching a low tariff policy in which these three great democracies could have exercised enormous power. But the consequences were so far disappointing because, as he had said before, all our energies and thoughts were now directed toward the means of winning—or not losing—the next war when it comes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

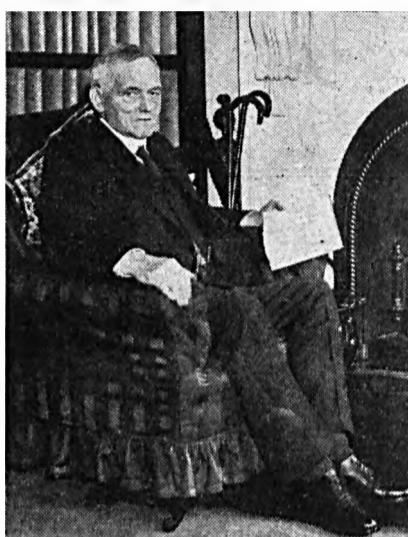
Mr. Cummings said that it was his own personal view that there was one man in the world today to whom one might look and that man was President Roosevelt.

"I have good reason for believing," he went on, "that Roosevelt wants to break the economic deadlock and that unofficially he has put up certain proposals; but he realizes that he can do nothing until the British Government comes to the conclusion that we are militarily strong enough to call a halt in the production of arms.

"When Britain says the word, then I believe Roosevelt will intervene with proposals which would have the effect of giving a stimulus to world trade through removing economic barriers."

On the question of how public opinion could force the Government to say that word, he was less hopeful. Although the Government had shown that it was to some extent susceptible to public opinion, experience suggested that it was more susceptible to opinion in the negative sense (preventing it from doing something as in the case of the Hoare-Laval proposals) than to opinion urging it to act on lines out-

Lord Ponsonby's Recollections of



PHILIP SNOWDEN

ing sincerity of his speeches were a one's memory. My thoughts, now surprise and delight coming as they did from so frail a frame.

I CAN think of no word that conveys Snowden's mind and method better than "clear-cut." There was no hesitancy about him. This did not mean impetuosity.

He would weigh the pros and cons judicially. No doubt too he had his prejudices. Anyone worth listening to has. But, his clear decision once made, he could with a masterly array of facts present his case in a way few speakers I have known could equal.

His life had been a struggle. He had learned to love a fight and if he was bitter on occasions, it was not that he used the sting of invective as an oratorical weapon; it was the natural expression of deep feeling and a human anger he could not conceal or restrain.

He was a good parliamentarian and an effective debater. But it would be a mistake to suppose he was merely a dry and caustic politician.

When relaxed, the sparkle in his eye showed his acute sense of humour and the delightful play of his smile when relating one of his Yorkshire stories transformed the expression of a face which might be grim enough in debate.

He was popular in the House of Commons because he was always himself and never pretended insincerely to be accommodating.

I THINK Philip Snowden was one of the most remarkable men I have come across during my political life. He was quite different from the ordinary politician who often "takes up" politics with a view to making a career.

From a very early age he showed unusual character and determination. Judging by the delightful descriptions he gave in his autobiography of his youth it would seem that it was from his mother he inherited some of the stalwart qualities which made him rise in spite of many obstacles to a high position in the public life of his country.

A serious accident which occurred when he was a young man had a two-fold result. It maimed his body and it enriched his mind.

His pioneer work in propaganda was undoubtedly one of the chief elements which contributed to the rapid rise of the Labour Party. He was accorded as much devotion and respect as any Labour man since Keir Hardie. The forceful drive and flam-

side the traditional political philosophy of Tory politics.

One of the most difficult things to do, for instance, would be to persuade the Government, which was itself responsible for the imperial garden wall, to confess, even by implication, that the Ottawa Agreements were in fact a "war" measure and should be first modified and then abandoned.

POLITICAL ACTION

Speaking as a Radical politician he did not think we should get a radical change of economic policy under a Government of the right, and the prospect of an early change of Government was not bright. Still one never could tell, and we might be in for a period of rapid political movements.

In his opinion political action was the only way in which one could effect any major change of direction.

"The Foreigner"

WHAT is the foreigner? A man born on the opposite shore of a piece of water or on the other side of an imaginary line drawn through a field. Because of this accident is it to be war to the death for all time?" —The late Viscount Snowden.

HE was away in New Zealand when the Great War broke out and our little pacifist group of a couple of dozen or so was anxious to know what his attitude would be on his return.

We might have known it would be clear cut. He was quite unaffected by the wave of national hysteria and throughout was among the foremost exponents of peace by negotiation. He sat with us and would on occasions lean over to the bench of Tories below us, who loathed the very sound of our voices, and with a sentence of merciless chaff make them writhe.

There was never any doubt when he wanted to speak and what he wanted to say. His counsel was invaluable because of his quick and certain decision.

The attitude and sermons of the clergy incensed him as much as anything and he would recite damaging passages from their utterances with studied calm. Like most of us he lost his seat when the general election came.

On his return to Parliament he showed his mettle on the Opposition benches and rose to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in both Labour Governments. His turning-over to the "National" Government and his peerage are recent history within every-

one's memory. My thoughts, now surprise and delight coming as they did from so frail a frame.

HE was never patronizing nor did he ever indulge in foolish flattery. A word of praise from him was worth having.

In the political arena, whether on the platform or in Parliament, I think his method was the right one, although, of course, it could not be closely imitated. I am inclined to disagree with those who deprecate controversy, who refuse to accentuate differences of opinion, and who believe they can effect more by a mild conciliatory tone.

I disbelieve in physical violence because it is a confession of failure. But conflicts of opinion I consider should be conducted with ruthless vigour.

If you are convinced your opponent's policy is a real danger, politically and morally, you ought to say so without mincing your words. You cannot make an engine function properly with a half-stoked fire. Open and even sharp antagonism of ideas is the essence of a democratic system.

Mere vituperation must, of course, be avoided, and deliberate provocation which may lead to stupid brawling. But well-directed shafts of argument turn into reality what might otherwise be academic pretence.

POLITICS is a difficult calling. Its fascination as a profession lies in the fact that, unlike any other, it is charged with uncertainty. No-one can tell what the morrow will bring.

There is no smooth run of promotions, there is no certain routine for the future. The most ambitious may fail, the most obscure may rise to unexpected heights.

Nearly all are constantly threatened with the sack either from their constituency or from office and few—very few—can look back at the close of their days with satisfaction at great achievement. Disappointment at failure to reach nearer their ideal is common for nearly all.

Snowden, I think, felt this. His brilliant early combats seemed to be rewarded by his eventual attainment of high office. But that was not his real aim. The dead weight of static convention and fixed tradition was not an obstacle to be easily overcome.

Misgiving, doubt and disappointment cast their shadow over his later years when physical suffering had almost extinguished the flame of his energy. But nevertheless it was a fine life.

Arthur Ponsonby

MILITARY STRATEGY BEHIND INDIA FRONTIER FIGHTING

From Our Own Correspondent

THERE seems to be no war-zone in the world today concerning which people are being so successfully blinded as over the war on the North-West Frontier.

No one could wish to minimize the economic needs of the tribes in this area (pointed out in the recent letter from the National Peace Council to the Secretary for India mentioned in PEACE NEWS for May 8) but on the other hand it is essential that all who are vitally concerned for the cause of peace should recognize that underneath and around the economic problem there lies the military background.

POLITICAL CAUSE?

The fact that the trouble coincided with the introduction of the new Constitution in India should indicate that the trouble has a political cause.

That this is so, in the considered judgment of responsible Congress statesmen, is evident from the following statement which I quote from the *Congress News Letter* just received:

"The main political cause is plain. The British want to penetrate into the Frontier and bring the Frontier tribes under an administration of their own choice. The Frontier tribes have an intense distaste of direct British interference." The further fact that 30,000 troops were sent there some weeks ago and now the number mentioned is 50,000, should enlighten people as to the magnitude of the venture, and points clearly to an international and imperial cause. Almost every kind of war machine is now in use in this war.

"NEEDS OF EMPIRE"

Obviously the maintenance and extension of a vast militarized zone, on and over the Frontier is the real objective. The roads which the tribesmen object to are primarily strategic roads.

It is the needs of Empire which require a large contingent of the British army to be kept in India and the possession of a vast area in the hinterland, where in the event of hostilities on a large scale the fighting could be done over the Frontier in a no-man's land or a land merely belonging to tribes! It is therefore hopeless to try to

Pacifists' Progress in Ireland

From Our Own Correspondent

Good progress is reported by the All-Ireland Anti-War Crusade, the inception of which was announced in PEACE NEWS for November 14, in spite of the peculiar difficulties there. Meetings are held fortnightly and at a recent meeting Mr. William Beckett spoke on "Dynamic Peace" in which great interest was shown. A study circle has been formed and meets on alternate Tuesdays at Hatch Street Hall, Dublin, at 8 p.m.

The last meeting was held on May 25 and anyone interested in the pacifist policy will be welcome at future gatherings.



Courtesy, "The Wayfarer"

Indian Village Children

solve the economic troubles of the Frontier tribes while secretly their land is being drawn into the meshes of the "peaceful" penetrating net of the dominant Power, and it is merely throwing dust into the eyes of the public to endeavour to focus attention on the difficulties of dealing with semi-civilized tribes.

That is the surface trouble, but deeply buried beneath all this is the real issue which is military.

SHE SAVED GENERAL'S LIFE

—and Checked War In China

AN amazing event, which would have been impossible had the common assumption been followed that peace-minded people cannot influence the course of history, has been revealed by the publication of the diary of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek.

The incident is referred to in *Fellowship*, journal of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation, as one in which one person who believed in the power of reconciliation probably saved China last winter, when the Generalissimo was kidnapped, from the untold suffering of civil war and chaos.

"Again and again during that tense two weeks," says *Fellowship*, "this brilliant Christian woman restrained the conventional military mind from initiating open warfare which would have cost the country the life of the one nationally recognized leader of China and led to indefinitely prolonged civil conflict."

"These generals, caught in the intricacies of an unprecedented situation, fell into the old grooves in which the mental arteriosclerosis of the military mind is alone capable of functioning. They said China's honour had been affronted. Therefore they prepared to initiate dishonourable murder on a wholesale scale."

LEAD FOR OTHERS

"For her resolute refusal to permit this to happen and her courageous assertion in Sian of the unity of China and the necessity of a non-violent solution of China's differences, Madame Chiang deserves lasting gratitude. When a nation, in which her point of view is effective in a grave crisis, happens to have in its population one-fourth of all mankind, it suggests that another fourth, which is found in Europe, might follow a similar course with equal profit."

War Resisters' Work in Spain

ORGANIZER ON ITS VALUE

THE value of constructive work in Spain carried out in the name of pacifists has been stressed by Professor Jose Brocca, one of the organizers of the Spanish relief work of the War Resisters' International in which the Peace Pledge Union is cooperating.

Professor Brocca has just been on a hurried visit to the headquarters of the W.R.I., during which he gave details of the work on which he has been engaged. A committee of women has been set up in Madrid for the distribution of food &c. This committee is obtaining information of all the children and old people in need of assistance, so that gifts sent into Madrid are immediately put to the best possible use.

More substantial food is needed for the older children and Professor Brocca has therefore obtained samples of tinned meat from Holland. He hopes immediately to purchase 600 to 800 tins for distribution in Madrid.

So great is the number of refugees that many get away outside any organized scheme. These are in great need, and the International has established contact with a friend of Professor Brocca's in Perpignan, France, to whom is entrusted the distribution of financial help among such refugees.

Professor Brocca emphasized very strongly the wisdom of the W.R.I. and P.P.U. carrying on relief work independently with its own funds.

NO ARMS—NO WAR

The Lesson of a Frontier

THE practical example of disarmament provided by the frontier between Canada and the United States, which has been unarmed for 120 years, is to be the theme of an outdoor celebration arranged by the War Resisters' League of New York City.

Eight pacifist organizations have been called together by this organization to join them in this project.

The purpose of this celebration is to give publicity to the success of pacifist defence methods, and to conduct open-air meetings at which disarmament and war resistance will be stressed.

Students "Down Under" Want Peace

A gradual increase was seen last year in the activities of progressive students in Australia in the cause of peace and the defence of culture.

The example of the early growth of the Peace Pledge Union stimulated Adelaide to form a peace group which has already made itself felt in the University.

Peace tours have been organized during some of the vacations by the Student Christian Movement and were successful in awakening many to a consciousness of peace, while the Student League held holiday camps which were a meeting place for students and teachers.

A SOUND INVESTMENT WITH REGULAR INCOME

Four Per Cent. Free of Income Tax

Sums from £10 upwards can be invested and are secured on first mortgage to selected Borrowers whose monthly repayments constantly increase the value of the Society's Assets. In times of need an Investor can withdraw his holding in full on short notice.

Send postcard for prospectus

Interest is payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July

St. PANCRAS BUILDING SOCIETY

3 WIGMORE PLACE, LONDON, W.1

Headquarters' Notes and Comments

By MAX PLOWMAN

96 Regent Street, W.1.

The Basque children we are vitally (yes, that's the right adjective for once) interested in (see page 6). By the time these lines are in print I believe we shall have secured the house and equipment, and made preliminary arrangements for the staff. And if this means several acts of faith concerning funds and the belief that they will be forthcoming, well, we shall have faith, and bank heavily on the generosity of the P.P.U. membership. No fine points of pacifist dogma are going to prevent anyone from coming to the help of orphaned and exiled children. We want to make a real home for fifty at least, and while we are not in competition, we mean to have our contingent housed and cared for as we would if they were our own. So send us all you can in the way of help right now.

* * * * *

But that is only one of our concerns. On the pleasant side there's the Summer Camp at Swanwick from July 30 to August 6. Come to that—by hook or by crook—if you don't want to miss the event of the year. Pacifists are coming from the north, south, east, and west to the centre of England, and there's not one of us but hopes to meet some congenial spirit he could never have hoped to meet but for this unique gathering of the clans. There will be lectures and debates by eminent people upon every aspect of pacifism. There will be Canon Sheppard armed and firing—at least I suppose so, since he insists on taking charge of the sports and acting as starter. (By the way, I wonder if there's a putting green at Swanwick, and if he would give me some lessons? But thereto hangs a tale.)

* * * * *

The Aldershot Tattoo. The Hendon Air Pageant. That it should be possible to hold these affairs in full view of what has been, and still is, happening in Spain, seems almost incredible. The Tattoo being essentially pantomime will, I suppose, forget Heaven's contribution to it last year, and take place. Will those in the neighbourhood please see that as many people attending as possible are presented with a copy of Arthur Wragg's cartoon "Tattoo"? It is a more apt comment than words could make.

* * * * *

But a Royal Air Force Display! Surely, in common decency, the Government will think again before making a spectacle of bombing from the air. Surely we can get this business wiped off the pseudo-entertainment map if only we start deputations to the Prime Minister at once. Can such a show be given right on top of Guernica? Can the Government tolerate such a display, and appeal for the humanization of war at the same time? There must be some shred of self-criticism somewhere. Can't we pacifists do something to make it

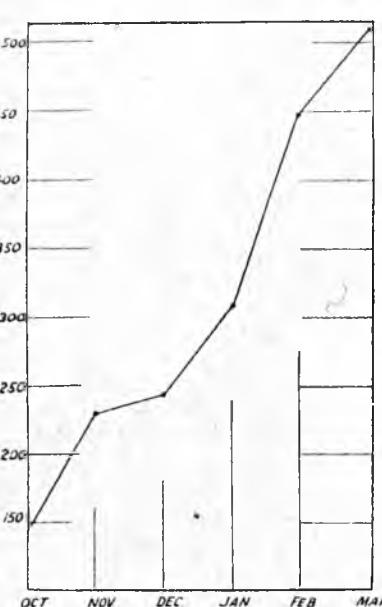
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GROUP NOTES

By JOHN BARCLAY

THE graph below shows quite clearly that we are growing steadily. It represents too a power which is much greater than a rise in membership and one which can very readily influence public opinion.

GRAPH Shows comparative MONTHLY INCREASE IN NUMBER OF GROUPS



The next step is the collecting of these groups into regions. We have begun to do this and the number has already reached twenty. I feel convinced that within the next two months we should be able to cover the whole country with a network of communications so that the smallest group has direct contact with Headquarters and can rely on the support of a large local membership. The time has come for a united protest. We must sacrifice more and more of our time and spend our energies without stint. The future depends on what we do now. There is a clear duty which we have to perform; it is to arouse public opinion to such an extent that the policy of an arms race is reversed. We can do it if all our groups respond.

Reading members are helping to run a camp for refugees from Bilbao. They are led by our indefatigable Group leader, Mr. W. Goodson. He must be one of the most untiring men in our movement. I am inspired by his unselfish devotions.

All groups in the Manchester area should get full details of the Manchester Peace Week which is to be held from July 4 to 11. Wednesday, July 7, of this week is set aside as Women's Day. A monster parade is to be held and each group could send a contingent. The Organizing Secretary is Alice McIlwrick, c/o Women's International League, 1 Princess Street, Manchester 2.

Today (Saturday), tomorrow, and Monday the National Peace Council is holding its annual conference. Tomorrow there is to be a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, and all London groups who have banners should take part in the procession if possible. Full details have been sent to all group leaders. I am glad to say that a committee is discussing the possibility of issuing detailed information for all groups to enable them to manufacture their own banners within a scheme which will ensure that when gathered together, artistic merit will be apparent.

Mrs. D. Miles, of Salisbury, is another group leader who is helping at a camp for refugee Spanish child-

The Notice Board

The office at 96 Regent Street will be open on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings until 8 p.m.

Pacifists in colleges of London University, please communicate with Miss M. G. Clark or Mr. Malloni, Goldsmith's College, S.E.14.

ren. Other members of the P.P.U. are also assisting at the camp, which is situated at North Stoneham, near Southampton.

The arrival (we hope!) of the sun and summer sports does not unfortunately mean a slackening off in war preparations, and groups are now getting down to planning how they are going to use the coming months. At Shrewsbury, for instance, a group meeting took place on Tuesday at which the theme of discussion was how to strengthen the movement for peace in that town.

Among probable future activities of this group is a mass meeting in the autumn, and members of the P.P.U. in Oswestry (where they already have some experience of such work) were invited to Shrewsbury's meeting to exchange ideas.

The group at Oxford produced an excellent leaflet a short while ago. Addressed primarily to those who had signed the peace pledge, it pointed out that this action by itself was not enough. The signatures were so much waste paper unless individuals stood firm and united behind them.

"Militarism can break even a million men, one at a time," it continued. "One hundred thousand bound by a common faith, firm in a single policy, are impregnable." The leaflet concluded with an invitation to the pledge signatory (of whom there were then 400 in Oxford) to "Come along" and work with the group.

Brighton group is holding its inaugural meeting on Monday, May 31.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

WHAT IT IS

THE Peace Pledge Union welcomes within its ranks all those who accept the pacifist doctrine no matter what their method of approach.

The activities of the Union are not confined to the comparatively negative activity of registering the names of those who are in opposition to war, but include the organizing of constructive work for peace.

Pacifists all over England are being trained in small groups for the achievement of a fully developed peace mentality so that they may be able to spread the doctrine of pacifism not only by propaganda but by personal example.

— AND NOW —

Copy out on a post-card this pledge:

I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another.

Sign your name and address and send it to:

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION
96 Regent Street, W.1
who will be pleased to answer any questions

Ideas for Action

By DAVID SPRECKLEY

ONE danger we must guard against is that of becoming "wrapped up in ourselves." We mustn't get the idea in any group that "we're the twelve happy pacifists of Higher Puddicombe—stick together boys, backs to the wall!"

Certainly we must stick together, but at the same time we must keep spreading, bringing in new members, taking pacifism out of those around. The P.P.U. must not become an institution set up against, and in rivalry to, any other institution. Into all sects, professions, classes, parties, we must spread pacifism through individual effort. "Keep spreading" is my motto for this week.

Suggestion 24.

I have found on my travels that it takes about an hour to find the right contact through which to start a new group. Will groups please help us and their regional secretaries by writing for the list of names in neighbouring towns so that a "visiting team" can go over and call on the people there. They will soon find the right person to convene a first meeting and here again the group should go over and help.

There are still some areas in London without a group and here it is very easy to do this "visiting." Please write up for lists; it is up to local groups to start new ones—we cannot do it just from this office.

Suggestion 25.

I've had some more suggestions about poster parades. One idea is to carry them on the sides of bicycles. The other idea is an excellent one for seaside towns.

It is to cover a motor boat with posters, banners, and so on, and cruise up and down off the crowded beach.

Suggestion 26.

We have a list of short pacifist plays here in the office. So here's a good propaganda idea to keep in mind for next winter—acting a pacifist play.

Suggestion 27.

Is the last one and it is the slowest but surest method of spreading pacifism—house to house visiting. Many groups have started this heavy job already.

The best method is to leave a certain amount of literature together with a note giving details of the local group, and its meetings, and, if possible, a promise to come back a week later to discuss pacifism if so desired.

(Continued from Col. 1)

apparent? Or are the Basque children to be given free seats at Hendon?

Anyway, will every member of the P.P.U. within 20 miles of London book the date, Saturday, June 26, and at least see that no one attends that bare-faced show—if it does come off—with some word of comment upon it.

Please Order Your
PEACE NEWS
EARLY

How You Can Help People of Madrid

THEY WAIT ALL NIGHT—FOR FOOD

By H. RUNHAM BROWN

AS dusk falls in Madrid the streets—practically deserted during the greater part of the day—once more begin to show signs of activity.

Day-time is a time of fearfulness, when women and children are filled with terror—for aerial bombardments and machine gun firing from low-flying planes are daily occurrences.

But now we see intent-looking women emerge and hurry along the streets. What is their goal—for all are making for the same direction?

Before long we find that already long queues of women and children are forming in the streets outside those shops where there is likely to be food for sale. Evening deepens into night yet still these patient folk remain. There, they wait through the long hours of the night until at last the dawn breaks. Bolts are drawn, shutters are taken down, shop doors are opened—but only a very little way.

WAITING, WAITING . . .

Every head turns toward those opened doors, and eyes seem filled with hope once more. The crowd begins to move, but oh, so slowly, for they are admitted into the shop one by one only.

But what means that sudden murmur passing down the whole length of the still waiting queue? It means disappointment, hopelessness, more weary waiting.

For all too soon the little store is exhausted and those who are turned away empty-handed are far more numerous than the "fortunate" ones who perhaps have purchased scarcely sufficient for a meal.

And so, night after night—hours of patient waiting and then so often disappointment once again. For them it is a hopeless dawn.

It is dawn in Valencia. We are down on the quayside. Away in the distance we see a vessel slowly steaming in to harbour. It is the *Pinzon* which left Antwerp on May 13. The ship draws in to the quayside and we see it is laden with a cargo of food.

We are with Professor Brocca, the Spanish administrator of our relief work in Spain, who has permission for his consignment to enter free of customs duty.

WHAT YOUR MONEY BUYS

There are 48 large crates each containing 400 tins of condensed milk—19,200 tins in all. They have been purchased in Holland with money from the fund raised by the War Resisters' International and its sections—to which readers of PEACE NEWS and members of the Peace Pledge Union have generously contributed.

From Valencia the bulk of the milk is taken by one of the lorries supplied by Swiss friends and delivered at one of our stores, the "Madrid Depot," whence it is distributed to the families in greatest need.

A great civil population still remains in Madrid. There are 25,000 babies alone, each under two years of age. Of this vast number one half only are in Government institutions and cared for by them. Twelve thousand five hundred are unprovided for, quite apart from older children, women, and old people. Our 19,200 tins of milk, at the rate of one to each child, are quickly distributed and are as quickly used. What then?

The extent of our help is determined by the funds we are able to raise. We still need very much more. I do beg of you to give as liberally as you possibly can. Your response to this appeal will decide what the

(Continued on page 11 col. 1.)

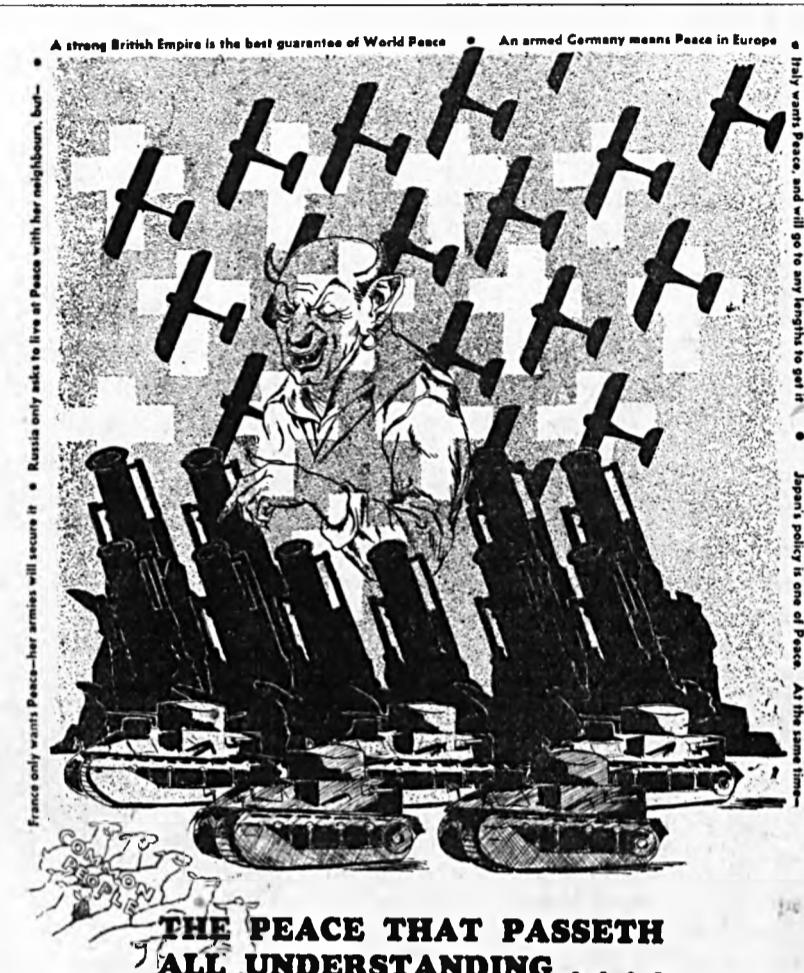
"Far from the Madding Crowd . . ."



THIS photograph was taken on Coronation Day when the London branches of the Peace Pledge Union rambled in Epping Forest.

The ramble was organized by the Hackney and Dalston groups, and a contingent from Lewisham was included among the fifty young people who represented districts as wide apart as Acton, Walthamstow, Hendon.

Mr. George Rush, of Hackney, led the ramble, which covered Chingford, Upshire, Theydon Bois, and High Beech, and despite a thorough soaking in the evening, a most enjoyable time was experienced.



**THE PEACE THAT PASSETH
ALL UNDERSTANDING . . .**

PRO-PEACE, NOT ANTI-WAR

EMPHASIS on the positive side of peace was urged by the leader of the group conferring on peace at the Christian Endeavour Union Convention in Manchester last week.

He added that sermons should point out what could be done to promote peace rather than enlarge on the horrors of war.

Other conclusions arrived at by the group were that people should be urged not to regard war as inevitable, but to develop an optimistic faith. All opportunities should be taken to make acquaintances with people of other countries by visiting them instead of waiting for them to visit us.

The fourth main conclusion was that the Christian Endeavour movement should cooperate with peace organizations in preaching an optimistic faith.

"EX-ENEMY" TO BE DROPPED

A decision to cease using the word "ex-enemy" and to substitute the name of the country was taken at the concluding session of the British Legion conference in London last week.

An international pilgrimage to battlefields next year was another proposal discussed by the conference and a delegation which will visit Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Rumania in July will, it is understood, discuss the project with ex-Service men in those countries.

Please mention
PEACE NEWS
when answering advertisements

TO DISCUSS CHRISTIAN WAY OF LIFE

"**T**HE Way of Fellowship" is the general title of the summer conference to be held by the Fellowship of Reconciliation at King's School, Worcester, from July 28 to August 3, when the Christian way in personal, family, social, and recreational life, and in economics, politics, and racial contacts will be discussed.

The annual general meeting of the

World Faiths Unite

GOD Save the King was the tune of an anthem sung at the coronation service of the World Fellowship of Faiths at the City Temple, London, last week—but the words ran:

"Race, colour, creed, and caste
Fade in the dreamy past.
Man wakes to learn at last
All life is one."

And those who sang represented a large variety of races and faiths—Moslems, Buddhists, Christians, and Jews. Mr. George Lansbury was among those on the platform.

F.O.R. will be held on the afternoon of the second day.

Further particulars as to cost, etc., may be obtained from the secretary of the Fellowship at 17 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but providing news,
information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace

May 29, 1937

KIND HEARTS ATTEND!

TENNYSON said that kind hearts were more than coronets. We have recently seen something of the coronets. Now for a show of kind hearts.

There never was a time when simple faith and kindness of heart were more direfully needed. Europe groans because the hearts of her rulers no longer appear to be hearts of flesh; and the plainest signs of hardness of heart at home can be seen in our efforts to retain material ascendancy by buttressing those tariff walls against our neighbours which so effectively keep them poor; and in our own re-armament programme that has followed as a consequence. The truth remains: faith in simple human nature, and the courage to abide by its dictates in ourselves: kindness of heart to all men, and a religion which made deliberate unkindness to any impossible—these would change the face of Europe now as no political policy or device begotten of the human brain could have power to change it.

How can we act upon such conviction?

First, a word about the absent; for when a friend is absent there is always the chance of telling the quiet truth about him. The absence of a friend in U.S.A. makes it possible for us to say that in the person of its founder the Peace Pledge Union is proud and happy to know itself led by the man with the kindest heart now beating.

Last week we cabled to him saying we intended to provide a P.P.U. House for the Basque children. We wanted as big and as generous a place as funds would permit. We wanted to do our part in providing refuge and succour for the waifs of Bilbao surrendered by their parents to the mercy of this country, escaping by flight the terrors of the modern Herod. As ever, we appealed to Canon Sheppard's great-heartedness to beg on our behalf. Here and now we appeal on our own to every single reader of PEACE NEWS. We want to have this thing in being before his return. QUICKLY, THEREFORE, SEND US ANYTHING, AND ALL YOU CAN: from a penny stamp to a thousand pounds: from a pair of socks to a complete rig-out for a hundred children between the ages of six and fifteen, remembering that every gift that is given from the heart has an absolute value. Now let us show whomsoever it may concern that pacifists are more than ready to make sacrifices for peace—willing sacrifices for the peace and well-being of innocent children outraged by war.

We plead for the innocent. In consonance with our faith, we have, in Dick Sheppard's name and in yours, already pleaded for the guilty. Last Saturday we cabled to the Basque Government beseeching it to exercise its clemency on behalf of the two German airmen sentenced to death for aiding the rebellion and murdering the peasant women and children of Northern Spain. We begged for those who had little cause to beg for themselves. We pleaded for their lives, not only to save the poor tools of tyranny, but to save Justice from herself; for she is blind, and the sword she wields is two-edged. We begged for mercy:

"For Mercy has a human heart,
Pity, a human face,
And Love, the human form divine,
And Peace, the human dress."

These graces are every pacifist's ambition. So today we offer every member of the P.P.U. a unique chance to show the evidences of that Love, Mercy, Pity, and Peace which have been the inspiration of Canon Sheppard's life and work, and indeed lie at the heart of all true pacifism.

HUMANIZING WARFARE

By
Bertrand Russell

THE Powers, following a British initiative, have agreed to make representations to both sides in the Spanish Civil War, urging them to abandon the practice of bombing towns from the air. There is something grimly comic about the Germans and Italians advising Franco to forbid the Germans and Italians from persisting in the deliberate massacre of helpless civilians. But diplomacy is so steeped in humbug that even the best things cannot be done without some hypocrisy.

DIMINUTION OF SUFFERING?

Every humane person will, of course, be glad if there is no repetition of the horrors of Guernica and the road from Malaga. But to the pacifist the exclusion of this or that particular abomination is a small matter; war must always remain in its essence an abomination, and sometimes the exclusion of the more dramatic cruelties does not even diminish the total sum of human suffering involved. Pestilence and famine usually cause far more deaths during and just after a war than are caused by direct engines of destruction; this was so even in the case of the Great War. Nor is it true that modern weapons are needed for a war of extermination. This is shown by the examples of Janghis Khan and our revered ancestors, Hengist and Horsa. There was just as much loss of civilian life where armies passed during the Thirty Years' War as in the regions that have suffered from Franco. When people wish to kill each other, they will find means of doing so, even if they are not "civilized"; "civilization" has only made the process rather more rapid.

WAR IS ALWAYS WAR

In the outcry against new methods of warfare, there is often an implication against which the pacifist must be on his guard. It is suggested that war used to be fine and noble, and that it is only these horrid innovations that have made it objectionable. This lament has been made by every generation of elderly militarists since the invention of gunpowder destroyed chivalry. In the days when men fought with lances and bows and arrows, or when there were only cannon and no machine guns, or before poison gas, or before death from the air, war—we are assured—was not the dreadful thing it has become. In those days, apparently, it was an admirable thing to use superior brute force to kill a man in order to steal his property—for that is what war, under whatever disguise, has always been. Traditional methods of warfare do not shock most people, because they are used to them; modern methods, while they are new enough to shock, have at least the merit of showing up war in all its essential cruelty.

NO LIMITS NEXT TIME

The possibilities of humanizing war are, in any case, very limited. In the Spanish case, where there are powerful neutrals, it is possible to bring pressure to bear upon the combatants; but in a large war, even if there still are neu-

trals, their voice will not be loud enough to be heard. What is thought necessary for victory will be done, however horrible it may be. Conventions renouncing the use of gas or what-not serve no purpose except (it is hoped) to make populations less afraid of war. As applied to a particular limited war, such conventions may be useful, but when they are general they ought, in my opinion, to be definitely opposed by those who wish peace to be preserved. For they will certainly not restrain belligerents when the time comes, but they may diminish the previous will to peace.

NO SAFETY IN FEAR

There is, however, an opposite fallacy which is at least equally dangerous. There are those who say that, if war is made sufficiently horrible, it will be brought to an end by a universal revulsion against the complete ruin that it will come to involve. This was the view of Nobel, who founded the Peace Prize and made his fortune out of the invention of dynamite. Psychologically, it rests on a misconception of the causes of war. The individual who supports war may be deceived, or may be merely carried away by the infection of his neighbours' passions; but in so far as he is an active source of warlike feeling, the main sources of his bellicosity will be found, under whatever idealistic disguise, to be hate and greed. Hate is stimulated by fear, and fear is increased by everything that makes war more horrible; greed is stimulated by destitution and therefore by everything that makes war more destructive. Those who wish to diminish the likelihood of war in the long run must seek to diminish the stimuli to hate and greed and to do this they must diminish the fear associated with defeat and the hopes associated with victory. In the short run, fear of defeat may be a cause of peace, but in the long run it has the opposite effect: it leads a frightened nation to build up defences and alliances until, at last, it feels so strong that fear of defeat passes into hope of victory. At this moment, we are told that the best defence is attack, and the revulsion from previous fear makes this argument irresistible. In a word, the horrors of war increase fear, fear increases hate, and hate increases the likelihood of war. Therefore every increase in the horrors of war makes war more likely.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR

In the long run, therefore, the pacifist can neither delude himself with the hope that war can be humanized nor look forward to a day when the horrors of war will become so great that all nations will decide in favour of peace. In the long run, peace will come through diminishing the reasons for fearing defeat and for desiring victory, that is to say, through an international government based on international economic justice. International economic justice calls for greater sacrifice from Great Britain than from any other Power; this should not be overlooked when we congratulate ourselves upon our country's love of peace.

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NEWSNOTES

"You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet!" :: Facts that "Will not be Without Influence" :: Fear the Dictator

by CEDIPUS

ONE of the first things that greeted the Basque children on their safe arrival in England preparatory to being sent to the various homes to be properly cared for (a service in which the Peace Pledge Union is taking an active part), was the sight of aeroplanes—military machines at that—flying over their temporary camp near Southampton.

The children's terror was natural. But the following extract from a letter to *The Times* from one of the London child specialists while still in Bilbao helping with the evacuation of the children shows how they were trained to react to the presence of aeroplanes:—

There are air raids nearly all the time. It is terrifying for the children, but they are very well disciplined and scuttle off to the nearest refuge. It is a common sight to see a woman with a baby in arms and two or more toddlers that keep falling down and crying miserably struggling along to the refuge.

This glimpse of the war in Spain is as nothing compared with the horrible close-up we had at Guernica. Yet that massacre, so horrible as to have produced a protest that was remarkable even in these war-hardened days, was itself but a mild taste of what modern war really is.

BUT do not take my word for it. Listen to what the experts say.

That the Spanish War is not the barbarity we may expect war to be if we permit it to be unleashed between more "civilized" Powers was shown last Friday by the publication in *The Times* by its Military Correspondent (Captain B. H. Liddel Hart), of extracts from "the impressions of expert observers who have taken part in the campaign" in Spain "but mainly from the observations of a German officer."

"The number of modern arms employed in Spain on one side or the other," says this document, "is insignificant, the main part of the material sent there being decidedly out-of-date. The last secrets that are meant to surprise us in the war of tomorrow remain, and will continue to remain, closely guarded."

THE document is important also in that it gives the authority of something like universal military opinion to the oft-repeated statement that there is no defence in modern war. Here are the facts it reveals:—

In opposing fighting aeroplanes to bombers today the first factor to strike us is the remarkable reduction in the superiority of speed of the fighting aeroplane over the bomber since 1918. In that year the relative coefficient was 152:100; today it is only 118:100. The advantage in speed of the fighting aeroplane, which determined and dominated the air tactics of that period, has thus been nearly completely recovered by the bomber.

"Nevertheless," these experts remark hopefully, "it has been possible to make a number of interesting and instructive observations and definitely to establish certain results, observations and results that will not be without influence upon the future developments of the technique and tactics of modern war."

IT is these people's job to make war. If everyone who considers it his job to help to make peace goes about it as thoroughly he will see that these

A Weekly Commentary

By J. Middleton Murry

THE FOOLISHNESS OF PEACE

MR. BALDWIN'S speech to the Empire Rally of Youth at the Albert Hall on May 18 was worthy of a man who, I believe, is more generally respected than any English politician today. When I am in danger of dreaming dreams, I have the habit of saying to myself: What would I, what could I, do, if I were in Baldwin's position—if I bore the actual responsibility for the democratic government of this nation? We Socialist-Pacifists, let it never be forgotten, abandon all responsibility for the continuity of ordered government. Whether we know it or not, whether we like it or not, we are all ultimately religious anarchists. Some people may shudder at the adjective "religious," and prefer to believe that they are "rational" anarchists. The point is simply that the rational anarchists declare their faith in Man, which is surely a religious faith, and a very daring one. The avowedly "religious" anarchists (like myself) are those who cannot manage this faith in Man without faith in God as well. But both, it seems to me, are essentially religious—in that they are based on a faith that cannot be rationally justified. There is no warrant in experience, or in history, for believing that men in society, or societies with one another, can live by the law of love, without coming to grief.

It is the conflict between this faith and the practical necessities of government which interests me deeply in Mr. Baldwin's speech. He said:—

The torch I would hand on to you . . . is a Christian truth rekindled anew in each ardent generation. Use men as ends and never merely as means; and live for the brotherhood of man, which implies the Fatherhood of God. The brotherhood of man today is often denied and derided and called foolishness, but it is in fact one of the foolish things of the world which God has chosen to confound the wise, and the world is confounded by it daily. We may evade it, we may deny it; but we shall find no rest for our souls—nor will the world—until we acknowledge it as the ultimate wisdom.

I make no doubt that Mr. Baldwin believes that just as sincerely as I do; and that he knows, just as well as I do, that this nation, under his political leadership, is devoting its wealth and energy to preparing the mass-destruction of unarmed brother-men. He knows that his private faith and his public act annihilate one another. And no doubt he meditates the tragic paradox as incessantly and as bitterly as any of us.

Moreover, he has a naturally religious mind:

(Continued from preceding column)

facts "will not be without influence" in bringing him to the decision to renounce war and never to support or sanction another.

And even the pathetic efforts of the Non-Intervention Committee to humanize the Spanish War will not blind him to the fact that, however much they (or anyone else who hates war but—) may succeed in lessening its horror, it is mere deception to reduce war to terms of "the sword"—the misnomer most commonly used nowadays to describe the particular war one believes to be just.

by which I mean simply a mind that is conscious of the tragic paradox of human action, the incessant ambiguity of human history. Of the war of 1914 he says:—

Your fathers and brothers who fell fighting in the Great War hoped they were making the world a fairer, sweeter place for you to dwell in. But mankind cannot commit a great sin without paying for it.

Here is the crux. If the war of 1914 was a great sin, what will be the war for which mankind is preparing now? Does Mr. Baldwin regard himself simply as a helpless and hopeless accomplice in the deliberate repetition of the sin, when men will fall fighting without even the hope that they are making the world a fairer place to dwell in?

From this point of view Mr. Baldwin's speech is pathetic no less than tragic. He has to swerve aside from facing the grim reality of the question: Whose is the sin? He swerves aside into proclaiming the truth that democracy is based on "a value placed on the individual, derived from the Christian religion." He goes on:—

The Christian State proclaims human personality to be supreme, the servile State denies this. Every compromise with the infinite value of the human soul leads straight back to savagery and the jungle.

It is something—and no small thing either—to have that truth publicly asserted by an English statesman today. But how can it be reconciled with modern war—the modern murder of unarmed populations? It is utterly impossible. Why could not Mr. Baldwin find the courage to say that this English nation which he leads is being taken straight back to savagery and the jungle? That in the very effort to defend, by modern war, a society which (as I also believe) is based on the supremacy of human personality, we are doomed completely to abjure the supremacy of human personality?

I do not blame Mr. Baldwin. I think he is an honest man than most of his opponents. I ask myself again: What would I do, if I were he? I think, and I hope, that I should find the courage to tell this country the truth, even though it devastated me: the simple truth that democracy cannot live today, except as an empty husk, save by the resolution of each individual man to risk his all rather than betray his belief in the infinite value of the individual soul. Without the courage of the foolishness of peace, democracy must die. The sin is not mankind's, it is our own.

(Continued from preceding column)

THE recent correspondence in *The Times* on the function of the League has prompted the same misleading term and a characteristic and much-needed rejoinder by Dr. L. P. Jacks. In this he says:—

Realizing that the force in question is force carried to the extreme of cruelty and violence, and used indiscriminately on combatants and non-combatants, we should know what to say to those who would employ it as the medium of common

(Concluded on page 11, column 4)

Radio Challenge On—

Christianity And Poverty

By R. M. HOLBROW

THE Church preaches to the converted. Politicians appeal for support to audiences of life-long supporters. Humanitarians expound their cause to gatherings of ardent enthusiasts.

Few public speakers do not know what it is to push at the already opened door, to realize, after much time and thought have been spent in preparing a convincing, closely-reasoned discourse, that there is nobody within hearing who needs convincing.

And those of us who, perhaps from loyalty or a sense of duty, have turned up once more to hear the (to us) well-worn arguments and the appeals which received our response so long ago—how often have we not scanned the

What War Means

BECAUSE of the Government's arms programme Hastings Corporation was unable to get the beacons and studs needed for crossings at schools planned last January.

Because there was no crossing outside Mount Pleasant School, six-year-old Maureen Spinks, romping home from her lessons, was killed.

At the inquest the assistant solicitor to the Corporation, Mr. Stephen King, said the materials had just come through. A crossing had now been put down at the school.—*Daily Mirror*.

faces of those present in search of a welcome stranger and how often have we not been disappointed?

The speaker whose audience is before him can estimate, however roughly, how many are the sort of people he wants most to reach. The broadcaster is less fortunate. He does not even know if he has an audience at all.

I listened in to the Rev. Henry Carter on Industrial Sunday, not from any sense of duty, but because I knew I should hear a lucid and forceful exposition of a subject "Christianity and Poverty" about which I am still anxious to learn. I was not disappointed.

I wondered, as I listened, how many others were availing themselves of the opportunity and if the Rev. Henry Carter was preaching only to the converted.

Not that those who shared Mr. Carter's outlook on life would not have received inspiration and help from his sermon (it was a memorable occasion to me, but I could not help hoping that his unseen congregation included some of those good people who regard the present economic system with almost as much reverence as they bestow on the Church).

AN OPIATE?

And the scoffers who assert that religion is so much capitalist dope, were they listening?

And the vast multitude who consider religion dull and whose notion of brightening the Sabbath is to flood their homes with the outpourings of crooners and swing exponents, alternating with boosts of patent medi-

Do You Know—

The Size of Britain's Bombing Fleet?

DEMANDS for a bigger and better air bombing fleet lead many people to suppose that Britain lags behind in the race for supremacy in the air.

That Britain's military aircraft strength is the greatest in the world is, however, the conclusion to be drawn from figures published recently in the U.S.A.

The Year Book of the New York Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce gives the following figures of fighting aircraft:—Britain 4,000, France 3,600, Russia 3,400, Italy 3,200, Germany 3,000, U.S.A. 2,200, Japan 2,000.

But these figures have been described as "guesswork" by an official of our Air Ministry who said the Ministry would never divulge reserve strength. He gave 1,785 machines as the first line establishment on March 21.

Nevertheless, more than 10,000 new aeroplanes are already being ordered under the expansion scheme.

RIGHT NAMES

It is necessary that men should understand things as they are, should call them by their right names, and should know that an army is an instrument for killing, and the enrolment and management of an army . . . is a preparation for murder.

If only each king, emperor, and president (government?) understood that his work of directing armies is not an honourable and important duty—but a bad and shameful act of preparation for murder—and if each private individual understood that the payment of taxes wherewith to hire and equip soldiers, and above all army service itself, are not matters of indifference, but are bad and shameful actions by which he not only permits but participates in murder—then this power of emperors, kings, and presidents (governments?) . . . would disappear of itself. . .

If people do not yet act in this way it is only because governments to maintain themselves diligently exercise a hypnotic influence upon people. And therefore, we may help to prevent people killing either kings or one another, not by killing—murder only increases the hypnotism—but by arousing people from their hypnotic condition. . .

Extracts from Thou Shalt not Kill by Tolstoy.

cines? Did any by mistake switch on to the Birmingham station and discover that parsons weren't quite such stuffy old bores as they had assumed?

"Christianity and Poverty" was a challenge of particular interest to pacifists.

Those who shared my regrets that many must have missed the occasion will be pleased to know that the address has been printed in book form and is published at 6d. and 1s. by the Epworth Press.

I am glad I can now say: "Christianity and Poverty" is a challenge. The book is convenient enough and inexpensive enough for every reader to pass on at least one copy to the unconverted who did not listen.

PEACE NEWS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE MILITARY MIND

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

—FRANCE AND BELGIUM, 1918—MARCH—APRIL: CONTINUATION OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVES. Based on official documents. By direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Reviewed by Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier

IT is important for all those who are not professional soldiers to study the conclusions arrived at, and the "reflections" set out by Brig.-Gen. Sir James Edmonds in the final chapter of this volume, under the heading of lessons. "The preliminaries of the great campaign of 1918," he says, "offer a rich field for reflection as to the principles which should govern the relations between the government of a democratic State and its military advisers, including the commanders of the armies in the field."

This is a very important statement for all interested in the future of the British Empire. Sir James does not dogmatically assert that there is going to be another war, he is far too wise and well-informed for that, but it is obvious that he is accurate when he says, "If there be one, it will be fought on very different lines."

Herein lies the crux; the disadvantage under which pacifists work is that they cannot visualize accurately how the "next war" will be fought, and therefore they cannot refute military men, when the latter deduct wrongly from their experience.

Military historians of the calibre of Sir James Edmonds or Captain Liddell Hart, do not touch upon the possibilities of wholesale revolt if any government subjects the "cannon fodder" to a dose of Armageddon, or their wives, mothers, and daughters to aerial annihilation, without any prospect of defence.

CONSCRIPTION?

"The campaign itself exhibits the difficulties of warfare conducted by a coalition, but, still more, the drawbacks in a national system which forbids adequate preparations for war. It is a system benevolent to our enemies; for it entails the certainty of grievous cost to the 'best blood' in the Empire, heavy financial burden in the times which follow, and the inevitable danger of a defeat from which recovery might never be allowed."

This seems to be a hint at conscription, but it is quite clear that Sir James has not himself visualized the true situation which will arise if there is aerial invasion over England, because, in that case, there will not only be grievous cost to the 'best blood' in the Empire, but to all blood alike, without a chance of defence. Reprisal, doing to others as they do to you, is not defence, it is merely a form of vengeance.

If these reflections drew the right conclusion in its entirety, the closing paragraph would admit that the days of the navy and the army are over, and that the air force is an unsuitable weapon to place behind justice, and that the only alternative to total destruction is an approach to the prob-

lem of peace after the manner of Mr. Lansbury's recent conversation with Herr Hitler.

The military mind, however, cannot be expected to go so far.

GOVERNMENT NOT PACIFIST

SPAIN OVER BRITAIN. Henry Blythe. Routledge. 1s.

Reviewed by Norma Jacob

THE author of this book is not interested in Spain so much as in imperial defence. He demonstrates conclusively that non-intervention as interpreted by our Government has been very damaging to Britain as a military power.

He does not himself suggest any explanation of the Government's extraordinary conduct in face of facts which have been before the British public for months. But we must resist the suggestion, already made and certain to be repeated, that "pacifism" is behind it.

A pacifist government would not have refused arms to the Spanish Government while continuing to manufacture them for itself and other people, nor would it have sent H.M.S. Hood to Bilbao and then made her a European joke.

This book, in fact, shows up the dilemma of a government pledged to the methods of violence and yet unwilling to use them in a particular instance.

For the pacifist the lesson is plain. War, like peace, is indivisible, and the time is coming when we must choose one or the other. It is for us to see that we are not muddled or frightened into choosing war.

REVIEWS IN BRIEF

THE ROMANTIC AGE. Professor R. B. Mowat. Harrap. 6s.

After reading the chapter on "Fichte and the Origin of National Socialism" the intelligent reader can scarcely fail to draw a parallel between what the Prussians suffered under the heavy hand of Napoleon between 1806 and 1813 and the German Nation's humiliations under the Versailles Treaty in the years 1919-1932.

The book covers the history of Europe from the French Revolution to the "year of revolutions" in 1848, carrying on the author's comprehensive study begun in *England in the Eighteenth Century* and continued in *The Age of Reason*.

THE MODERN WORLD ATLAS. George Philip and Son. 1s.

In these days when international crises are cropping up in all parts of the world at all times, it is as well to have at your elbow a clear, complete, and well-indexed atlas. This atlas is all of these and to buy it would be an investment.

CONCORD

is a residential guest house where pacifists will find congenial society. Strictly vegetarian and food reform. Non-residents welcomed for meals.

Mrs. F. E. MORGAN, Concord House, 23 PEMBRIDGE VILLAS, LONDON, W.11

SAINT GEORGE AND THE TRUE PATRIOTISM

BESIDES the coronation the past few weeks have seen the usual observance of St. George's Day and Empire Day. Since somewhat similar ideals have become associated with each of these occasions the following text of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. Paul Gliddon in the King's Weigh House Church, London, on the Sunday following St. George's Day, in which he contended that the patronage of St. George commits Britain to a completely Christian policy whatever the consequences, stresses a point which may have recently become observed.

by C. PAUL GLIDDON

ENGLAND is represented by a rose and by two strangely differing human figures, hearty John Bull of the expansive waistcoat and the knightly symbol of St. George.

It is argued that the substance of reality behind the story of St. George is a soldier, but a soldier who obtained immortality by doing the unsoldierly thing of disobeying orders in that he refused to send to his death a condemned Christian.

Whether it was really thus the soldier saint behaved matters little to most of us, for to us he is not a martyr but a slayer of dragons and stands for those chivalrous times.

"When every day brought forth a noble cause
And every cause brought forth a noble knight."

We have regrettably to acknowledge that historical research shows that this knightly spirit was not anciently shown to women in poorer circumstances,



he accepts is that of Christ. Thus, in claiming the patronage of St. George, we are really declaring that we think our nation should be unaltering in its conduct and unfaltering in its obedience to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOT

This is not simply a possible interpretation of the significance of our action in taking St. George as the symbol and standard of our national life; it is the only interpretation possible, for knighthood stands for the characteristics of a gentleman and for nothing else, a gentleman stands for the unhesitating observance of his declared code of honour and for nothing else, Christian saintlihood stands for the acceptance of the code of Christ as our code and of nothing else, and this is what we, under the national patronage of St. George, proclaim as the basis of action, not simply for Englishmen but for England, and nothing else.

Therefore the Christian patriot is he who works for the nation's fulfilment of its destiny, though this does not necessarily mean that his patriotism will be recognized as such by his fellow-countrymen.

Those who most loved Israel in ancient days were the true prophets who were attacked and imprisoned by the popular and false.

"UNDESIRABLE"

Nor is this surprising, seeing that, when they came to picture their nation as it would appear if it became in fulness the servant of Jehovah, one of them could think of it as being without form or comeliness and having no beauty that we should desire.

To be wounded for the transgressions of others and despised and rejected of men is a fortune presenting little attraction to a bastard patriotism, though this image of the redeemed and redeeming Israel was to Jesus so infinitely illuminating that he could use it in foreshadowing his own mission of salvation.

When we think of our own George Lansbury, despising the burden of his years and setting forth unarmed to slay the dragon of war with Christian love and reasonableness, we wonder what will happen should he fail. Will England be big enough to guide her policy in the footsteps of the Master, to follow him even if she follows him alone, and, in the redemption of the nations, to find a sufficient compensation for the travail of her soul?

A STANDARD

If an ordinary Englishman asked himself what he really thought of when he said that St. George was the ideal we set before the nation, he would probably find that he was picturing just "a very perfect gentleman."

But it is the mark of a gentleman that he is always a gentleman and that his loyalty to the traditions of his rank is not conditioned by his environment.

Therefore, when we claim for this country the patronage of a gentleman, we are claiming that this country must always conform to its highest traditions, however great the provocation and whatever the consequences of such unwavering witness.

But St. George is not only a gentleman: being a canonized saint he is also a Christian. This means that he shows the unchangeable standard of a gentleman and that the standard which

MORE ABOUT STREET SELLING

How to maintain and consolidate sales of PEACE NEWS

EARLY in July, 1936, a meeting calling together all those anxious to work for peace was held in Carlisle. Sheets of paper and pencils were handed round and all the names and

addresses of those attending were thus obtained.

The first copy of PEACE NEWS was brought to the attention of this meeting and as an experiment thirty copies were ordered, which the publishers kindly doubled.

We then formed a literature committee of four others and myself. Taking the map of Carlisle we divided it into five sections. Having thus made ourselves familiar with all the unknown highways and byways, we made a personal canvas of all the people on our list. With those who were interested we left a copy free, promising to call the following week to see if they would like it delivered regularly.

In this manner by July 22 we had gained a definite circulation of 36 copies, each member of the committee promising to be responsible for the personal delivery of so many papers each week, and to introduce the paper to as many new readers as possible.

Is This Your Job?

SINCE we published, on May 8, a list of places where there are open-air sellers of PEACE NEWS, we have received notice of the following:

BEXLEYHEATH

DARTFORD

WELLING

making a total of 28.

Write and tell us where your pitch is.

By August 15 our circulation had risen to sixty copies, and by October 10 to seventy, while on three special occasions the sales have been 100.

Every Friday evening the committee meets to collect the number of copies needed for the following week and to pay me for those they have delivered. An endeavour is made to get them into the hands of the readers by Saturday or Sunday.

This has meant a tremendous amount of work, but the personal contact is very important.

We have now just reached a further stage.

Cutting a large number of the forms from the back page of old copies of PEACE NEWS, they were taken to our readers already filled in so that all they had to do was to sign them and to say who was their newsagent.

Then we ourselves put them into the hands of the local agents to ensure the continuance of the circulation.

Some agents we found very interested and it is felt that nothing will be lost by this change, besides leaving us more free to devote our time to our group activities.

G. E. GASCOIGNE.

DAWLISH or NEWQUAY South Devon & N. Cornish Coast

Comfortable Guest Houses, beautifully situated in extensive grounds. Bathing, excursions, &c. Highly recommended. Very moderate inclusive terms. New illustrated brochure No. 37 free from:

Douglas R. Bishop

Seaside and Country Guest Houses Ltd., Fairfield, Dawlish, S. Devon. (Tel. 151)

IMPROVING THE LOT OF THE SEAMAN
STRONGER GROG AND MORE LEAVE
Headlines in The Times.



READERS' PAGE

Income Tax: One Solution

IN common with many other petty income tax payers I am not trusted to pay my tax. It is deducted, at standard rate to be on the safe side, at source.

Consequently I could not, even if I had pluck to do it, refuse to pay the armaments tax.

However it can be nullified by spending an equivalent amount on peace propaganda.

My taxable income is £65 and the tax seized for rearmament will be 5s. 6d. I therefore send that amount to PEACE NEWS funds.

E.
Looe.

MUNITIONS

A matter which is causing many who repudiate war much concern, is the fact that they feel the work they are engaged upon is connected, in some way or other, with armaments.

To some this can be a continual source of worry, as, if they refused to do the work, their dependents would suffer, and such piece-meal self-sacrifice may not effect the object desired—namely the discontinuance of armament work. It is questionable whether the "time is ripe" as yet for a definite stand to be adopted.

Pitchforks can be used to kill men as well as rifles, and the "making" of an instrument of war is not the same as the "using" of it to kill others.

The psychological moment must undoubtedly arise when war occurs—then is the time when a definite stand can and should be taken.

The onus is not then on the war resister but on those responsible—directly or indirectly—for the outbreak of war.

HOWARD SMITH.

Holme Garth,
Triangle, Near Halifax.

Russia

What has happened in Russia?

Is it an opportunist realism, opposed to socialistic ideals, but a necessary defence against aggression? It would be easier to accept this officially communist interpretation had it not been for the recent Moscow trials.

Whether or not this is a realist necessity the politicians of the left and centre must work out for themselves. The significant sign for the pacifist is that when nations beat the drums of war the working classes are on the run.

R. V. STURGEON.

106 Station Road,
Harrow.

Ask your Newsagent for
PEACE NEWS
Weekly

STRIKES AND NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE

ENGLISH trade union strikes are not, of course, examples of true non-violent resistance.

The sincere non-violent resister must have pure motives and an unselfish mental outlook. Trade union members are not even united among themselves.

On the Monday after the present bus strike began, for instance, I spoke to a labourer, a bricklayer, and a tram conductor. None of them sympathized with the busmen.

All bemoaned the fact that the busmen earned so much more than themselves. What right had **they** to strike? And so on, *ad nauseam*. I believe, too, that this attitude is fairly general.

Now supposing there were an English Gandhi among the trade union chiefs. Or that every trade union member were persuaded to study Gregg's *Power of Non-violence*, and to cleanse his mind of selfish motives.

Then, truly, we would see a bloodless revolution in this country, and a real communism.

LAWRENCE GUNN.
62 St. Stephen's Road,
Enfield Wash.

PROTEST

After hearing "Queen Elizabeth" and the rest of the company sing "O, Peaceful England," in the comic opera *Merrie England* on the wireless tonight, I was very shocked that the BBC gave us the bloodthirsty second verse—the one about "scattering his enemies, making them fall, and confounding their politics," and so on—of *God Save the King*. I have written a letter of protest to Sir John Reith, and I hope other pacifists will do the same.

There are two alternatives that the BBC might use; one is the official "Peace Version" of 1920; and the other is an unofficial rearrangement of the words of the second verse, which makes it read as follows:

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter thine enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound false politics,
Frustate all knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all!

The only occasions on which I have heard this used have been the concerts of the Bristol Philharmonic Society, under Mr. Arnold Barter, but it seems worthy of wider adoption, especially by those societies which use Elgar's version of the tune, which requires three verses to be sung.

HERBERT BYARD.
18 Bloomfield Road,
Gloucester.

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

CENSOR?

I AM puzzled by the remark made by a correspondent on page 3 of PEACE NEWS for May 15.

Commenting on Holmboe's *Desert Encounter*, he says, "perhaps some day such a book about our dealings with the Afidis will pass the censor." But what censor?

We have had no censorship of books in England for some centuries.

All published matter is subject to the general laws regarding libel, and may be prosecuted or injunctioned if it is held to contravene one of these laws. But censorship implies some pre-publication inspection, such as still exists for stage plays, and used to exist for books and newspapers, to the extreme annoyance of John Milton (until, rather illogically, he occupied the office of Censor himself.) So your correspondent's remark has an oddly antiquarian flavour.

ROSE MACAULAY.
London, W. 1.

POSTER PROPAGANDA

I often enlarge in printer's ink any telling cartoon I see in the press, and fix it on the board that always stands in my front garden, where it draws a good deal of attention.

The latest was from a sketch published by you three or four weeks ago, ridiculing gas mask security. Printer's ink is quite easy to handle by those who have any knowledge of oil painting, being used in the same way.

I now have a huge stock of posters, most of them from the Northern Friends' Peace Board, and use them over and over again in rotation, fixing with drawing pins instead of pasting on, and taking in from stormy weather.

I have been doing this for years, and the new local groups quite approve.

T. FLOWER MILLS.
Cheltenham.

Liberalism

I notice your various correspondents bring party politics to the columns of PEACE NEWS, claiming pacifist sympathy in various movements.

At the recent young liberal conference at Liverpool out of roughly nine spokesmen on foreign policy, at least five proclaimed pacifism. In my travelling in the east Midlands, I can fairly claim that a good proportion of liberals are of our way of thinking.

To your readers I say: "Don't attract P.P.U. members to any one party, but stay where you are, and convert everyone you can inside."

GEOFFREY E. MACPHERSON.
"Chellow Dene,"
Westdale Lane,
Carlton.

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Madrid Food Queues

(Continued from page 5)

dawn shall bring to those who are living in such utter need—in such terrible circumstances.

Which shall it be? The hopeless dawn of Madrid; or the dawn of Valencia, with another cargo of food steaming in?

Send your gift now to Canon "Dick" Sheppard, marked "Spanish Relief Fund," Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1. If any readers are able to send large consignments of foodstuffs, such as condensed milk, coffee, chocolate, rice, flour, or biscuits, &c., will they communicate with me. H. Runham Brown, Hon. Secretary, War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

A report of the many other activities in Spain of the W.R.I. will gladly be sent to anyone who cares to apply.

WOMEN CAN HELP REFUGEES

A women's sub-committee is being formed at the Headquarters of the Peace Pledge Union with the object of acquiring a house and maintaining a group of the refugee children arriving in England.

Everything, from the site itself down to the last service connected with the running of a big family or a small school, is needed.

Everybody can help, but women are specially relied upon to do everything in their power to help provide these war-stricken children with a real home of peace. Offers of help or equipment should be made to Mrs. Niklaus, or Mrs. Plowman, at the Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

In PEACE NEWS last week Norma Jacob described the children's colonies now being set up in Catalonia. John S. Hoyland now writes to point out that the support of such homes gives pacifists a chance of positive action.

Those responsible, under the Save the Children Fund and the Society of Friends, for the rescue of refugee children, are anxious to set up a number of homes for children, irrespective of their parents' political opinions.

WATERLOO: PEACE NOT WAR!

The programme of activities to be held during the Waterloo peace week, which has just been issued, shows that the arrangements have been well thought out and are most comprehensive.

It includes the play, *Alice in Blunderland*, a "convulsion in five spasms," written and produced by one of the organizers, which will be presented three times during the week, a showing of the film *The World War and After* on the first Saturday, and a public meeting on the Tuesday, at which Miss A. Ruth Fry and the Duchess of Atholl will speak.

A peace exhibition, contrasting "The Spirit of War" and "The Spirit of Christ," will be on display at a peace shop which will be open all the week.

SPAIN A PAWN IN FIGHT FOR WAR MATERIALS?

THE menace to the Spanish mining district of Bilbao is seriously impeding the work of British war industries, according to an article in *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, which speaks for heavy industry in Germany, quoted in *Solidaridad Obrera*, the Barcelona anarcho-syndicalist paper.

Seventy percent of Spanish iron ore is produced in the district of Bilbao—the mines are a few miles from the town and are mostly British property (says Persienst I.A.C.).

This provides an explanation of the actions of the German general staff in North Spain, thinks *Solidaridad Obrera*. It has already been pointed out how much the

attacks of the rebel troops are directed toward the conquest of mining districts.

In the second month of the Spanish war the rebels took possession of the province of Huelva, where the rich copper and pyrites mines of Rio Tinto, Tharsis, Nerva, and Pyrates are situated. According to the *Depêche de Toulouse* the offensive on the Cordoba front in the autumn of 1936 had for its object the capture of the coal district of Peñarroya.

This offensive was crowned with success, but the attack on the coal district of Utrillas-Montalban was stopped six miles from the goal. Near Pozoblanco the objective was the conquest of the rich mining district of Puertollano, with the lead mines of Almaden as the next aim.

BRITISH REQUIREMENTS

Britain has to import rather more than one-third of the total amount of iron ore needed. In 1935 eighteen percent of this country's iron ore came from Spain.

During the first four months of this year, however, the amount imported from Spain fell to fourteen percent, which is described by the City office of the *Daily Herald* as a serious drop considering the scarcity of iron ore and the requirements of the "rearmament" programme. The fall is undoubtedly due to the war.

"VOLUNTEERS"

The problem of the withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" from Spanish soil has been occupying the present meeting of the League Council at Geneva.

The intention appears to be that a scheme for the evacuation of all foreign "volunteers" should be drawn up by a Technical Committee which has been investigating the matter and should be submitted to the Government, the insurgents, and the countries whose nationals are fighting in Spain.

Little enthusiasm, but some sympathy, for the scheme, is apparent in most of the countries concerned.

Discussing the withdrawal of "volunteers" in the House of Commons on Monday, Viscount Cranbourne explained that the Government felt an appeal temporarily to cease hostilities would be a desirable part of any such plan.

Convictions in Southern Rhodesia under the Native Taxation Act showed an increase of nearly 19,000 for 1935 over the figure for 1930. Although "offences" under the law which forbids the transference of natives even from one part of the territory to another without a pass have not increased above 42,000, which in itself is nevertheless an alarming figure, other convictions show an increase of 69,000.

Bad as this is, however, things may be a lot worse, if, as is pointed out in a recent letter to *The Times*, Southern Rhodesia is given Dominion status.

The correspondent says that "then the tiny body of 50,000 European settlers will be given sovereign power, with no reservations, over a million African natives whose interests must continually clash with their own."

In every case of difference the settlers would be judge and jury at the same time.

Diplomat Damns Own Arms Policy**"INTENDS TO MURDER"**

AN example of unconscious self-condemnation was afforded by the United States Ambassador when he spoke at a dinner in London last week.

"Your country and ours," he said, "acted not only by precept, but by example. We let our air force, our army and navy go down. While we were hoping for peace and working for peace, other people were building up great armaments.

"For what? For aggression. No nation requires bombing aeroplanes, great mobile artillery and tanks unless it intends to murder and plunder its neighbours."

But he went on to say we were arming sadly, reluctantly, but with determination. "When we are armed," he said, (whenever that will be) "then armed Britain will be the guarantee of peace on earth," not, apparently, remembering his strictures as to the purpose of bombing planes, mobile artillery, and tanks.

The speaker also confused the issue regarding the calling of a world conference.

He agreed that it might be good now to call a conference to discuss trade matters, but said that the time had not come for a political conference, blinding himself to the fact that the present political situation was to a very large extent due to the economic troubles of the world.

As both the British Empire and the U.S. have more than sufficient for their needs it should have been unnecessary for him to remind his hearers that no nation had any reason to fear aggression from either.

NEWSNOTES

(Concluded from page 7)

action between civilized nations and who would put their solemn covenants under the guardianship of a thing so diabolical.

THIS week's news of further round-ups, arrests, and executions of "Trotskyists" in Russia serves to emphasize once more the tremendous part that fear plays in the life of the Soviet Union.

But this appalling violence, if not most of the evils that mar this once-so-promising communist experiment, is but the cost of the Revolution. It is idle to claim that the Russian Revolution of 1917 could not have been other than one of violence and hatred. It does not alter the fact that it inevitably produced its kind and the consequent rule of fear.

However impossible a peaceful revolution may have seemed then, only a revolution without fear could have had any hope of being worked out without the preoccupation of fear and waste of "military might," and therefore of succeeding.

LATE NEWS

As he will not have returned from America Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard will not be speaking at the National Peace Council's demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday.

If you have difficulty
in getting PEACE NEWS
send a card at once to

59 Waterfall Rd., London, N.11

Please send FULL Particulars
of your meetings, as follows : Date. Time. Place
(in full). Particulars (speaker(s) and subject).
Organizers (including address).

Owing to heavy pressure on space, only public
meetings or meetings with *special* speakers (i.e.
NOT regular, or branch meetings, unless addressed
by an important public speaker) can be inserted in
the "Diary of the Week."

Peace News

May 29, 1937

YOU can help PEACE NEWS if you . . .

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Box number 6d. extra

APPEAL

YOU MAY HAVE READ in recent PEACE NEWS about suppression of a Community in Germany. Help is very urgently needed for those 40 refugees who had to leave Germany because of stand for peace. To get permission to land, large sum of money required as guarantee for maintenance until they can support themselves. Refugees will find home at Cotswold Bruderhof, where they can work productively as soon as they arrive and continue work for peace and brotherhood. Gifts in kind or money to Cotswold Bruderhof, Ashton Keynes, Wilts.

DRAMATIC

CAN YOU ACT? Use your talent for peace by joining the International Pax Players Association. Non-sectarian, non-political. Particulars from Mrs. E. Eunice Horner, 48 Arlington Street, London, N.1.

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE TUTOR can accept backward or delicate youth as boarder pupil, or foreign student to learn English. Box D.28, c/o PEACE NEWS.

GERMAN PACIFIST, expert linguist, living in South Denmark near beautiful Flensburg Fjord, is willing to take students as boarders to learn German, Danish, Swedish, French or Italian. Very reasonable terms. Facilities for regular German and Danish conversational practice in district. For further particulars, apply War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES

ALBUMS, SCROLLS, &c., from 1 guinea to 100 guineas. Battley Brothers Ltd., Printers and Publishers, The Queensgate Press, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

MEETINGS

"SI VIS PACEM PARA PACEM"
"LIBERTY AND FRATERNITY"
"ACTA NON VERBA"

Addresses given on above subjects Sundays, 11 a.m., Lindsey Hall, Notting Hill Gate.

PEACE PROBLEMS STUDY GROUP will meet next Friday at 8 p.m. at P.P.U. office, 96 Regent Street (near Piccadilly). All welcome.

PERSONAL

MISSES L. GENTRY and K. Coles of 2 Tancred Road, Harringay, N.4 invite young Church of England members (18-30) in their district, interested in work for peace, to communicate with them.

POSTERS

PEACE POSTERS for the times. Samples on application to the Secretary, Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

SITUATION

Wanted

EDUCATED GIRL (thirty) seeks post in or near London. Domesticated, driver, fond of children. Free now. Apply Coleman, 1 Brim Hill, N.2. Phone, Speedwell 6614.

TO LET

FURNISHED FLAT, for about six months. Accommodation: two adults. Modern block; every convenience, comfort. Write or call (after 7.30 p.m.)—87 Trinity Court, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. (Terminus 3706).

TYPEWRITING

THE SOUTH LONDON TYPEWRITING BUREAU (Mabel L. Eyles), 51 Ruskin Walk, Herne Hill, S.E.24. Telephone Brixton 2863. Duplicating, typewriting, private shorthand lessons, speed practice, &c. Prices on application.

WANTED

P.P.U. GROUP SECRETARY requires typewriter; good condition; cheap. What offers? Box D.29, c/o PEACE NEWS.

FOUR - ROOMED COTTAGE, with garden, in country; South Midlands; rent about 10s. Box D.23, c/o PEACE NEWS.

WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS.—Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.).

COTSWOLDS. In the "Valley of Peace." Food Reform (vegetarian) Guest House. Old world charm: log fires: house car: 2½ guineas (except August). Manager an ex-C.O. "Fortune's Well," Sheepscombe, near Stroud, Gloucester.

DELIGHTFUL 16th CENTURY FARMHOUSE in Sussex is open as a guest-house to those desiring restful and health-giving holidays. Suitable for conferences or retreats. Profits are used to provide holidays for London slum-dwellers.

Write to Mrs. J. A. Corke, Micklepage Farm, Nuthurst, near Horsham, Sussex.

PEACE CONFERENCE

All members of the P.P.U. are cordially invited to the Conference, June 5 to 7 at Hillside Guest House, Farncombe, Godalming.

A delightful mansion in spacious grounds, in the heart of lovely country. Come and spend a happy week-end with us. If you don't know anybody, you will soon know everybody.

Subjects for discussion :

"Pacifism and Civil War," opened by Nigel Spottiswoode; "World Peace and Social Revolution," opened by Allen Skinner; "Non-violence as a Way of Life," opened by Edith Hunter.

Conference organized by the Notting Hill Gate group of the P.P.U. Inclusive charge 12s. 6d.

Details from Mrs. F. E. Morgan, Concord House, 23 Pembridge Villas, London, W.11.

Schoolgirls Oppose War

From Our Own Correspondent

THE motion that war under any circumstances should not be resorted to proposed by Constance Benson and opposed by Dorothy Brydon was carried by 29 votes to 14 in a debate held at Eltham Hill Secondary School for Girls.

The audience consisted of girls of the school from fourteen to eighteen years old.

PLAN FOR SPAIN

A resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union urging the Council of the League to appoint an international commission consisting of independent individuals for the purpose of conducting an inquiry in Spain into alleged breaches of the Non-Intervention Pact.

The appointing of a commission drawn from nationalities not taking an active part in the fighting, to see what could be done to stop the actual hostilities, and to establish a permanent peace is the demand of another resolution.

THE FIRST STEP?

Urging, as a first step toward the abolition of all war, the necessity for the abolition of aerial warfare and the control of civil aircraft, the British Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign requests, in a resolution recently adopted, the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference to give this question its primary consideration with a view to obtaining international action upon it.

Preston's Peace Week

Tomorrow (Sunday) is the first day of a peace week which is being held by the Preston Peace Council.

The local group of the Peace Pledge Union is taking advantage of the opportunity to distribute circulars and to increase the sale of PEACE NEWS in the area.

PLEASE HAND THIS TO YOUR NEWSAGENT

To M.....
(Newsagent's name)

Please deliver PEACE NEWS to me weekly.

Name.....

Address.....

as from issue dated

Note to Newsagent.—PEACE NEWS is published weekly as a national newspaper at the retail price of 2d. It is obtainable by your wholesaler at the usual rates from the Publishers, at 59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11 (Tel: Enterprise 1888).

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DIARY OF THE WEEK

May

28 to 31 (Fri. to Mon.) Friends House, Euston Road, LONDON, N.W.1; National Peace Congress; National Peace Council.

29 (Sat.) 3 to 8 p.m. 138 Upton Road, BEXLEY HEATH; John Barclay, Martin Goodchild, Tendrid Hitchings, and others at garden party conference; P.P.U.; Tickets 3d. from Eric T. Roach, 51 Belvedere Road, Bexley Heath.

3.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. London Welsh Association Hall, 11 Mecklenburgh Square, LONDON, W.C.1; conference of workers; F.O.R. (London Union).

30 (Sun.) 4 p.m. Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1; Canon Stuart, D. Morris, P. J. Noel Baker, Rev. Henry Carter, and others at peace demonstration; National Peace Council.

June

1 (Tues.) 8 p.m. Methodist Central Hall, SOUTHFIELDS; Canon Morris and Shoran Singh; P.P.U. 8 p.m. King's Weigh House, club entrance, Thomas Street, LONDON, W.1; London group leaders' meeting; P.P.U.

2 (Wed.) 8.15 p.m. 115 High Street, OXFORD; Ellen Wilkinson; Oxford University Pacifist Association.

3 (Thurs.) 1.10 p.m. 13 Paternoster Row, LONDON, E.C.4; David Spreckley on "Lifeguardsman to Pacifist"; City P.P.U. group. 8 p.m. Northcourt House, ABINGDON; inaugural meeting of Abingdon group; P.P.U.

4 (Fri.) 8 p.m. 96 Regent Street, LONDON, W.1; Peace Problems Study Group. 8.15 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, LONDON, N.W.1; John Barclay on "Necessity of Pacifism"; National Union of Commercial Travellers.

5 (Sat.) 2.30 and 6 p.m. Central Hall, Corporation Street, BIRMINGHAM; Wilfred Wellok, Lord Ponsonby, Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, and others at pacifist convention; Parliamentary Pacifist Group.

5-12 (Sat.-Sat.) STOCKPORT; peace week arranged by local peace council.

5-13 (Sat.-Sun.) WATERLOO; peace week arranged by local peace council.

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